

Closing the basic weather and climate data gaps in South Asia:
Advancing SOFF implementation and creating synergies

Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems (CREWS) and complementarity with SOFF

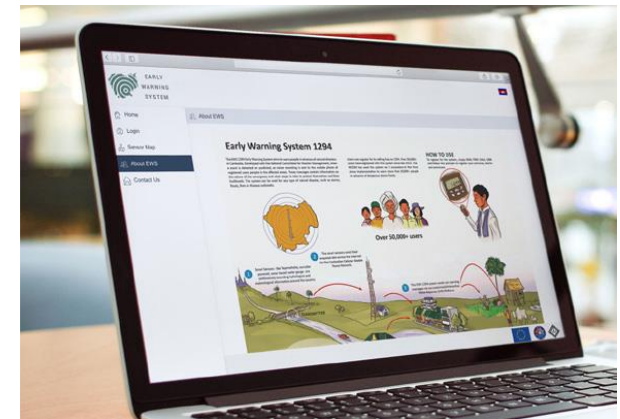
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Weather
and climate
data for
resilience

1. What is CREWS

2. Synergies and complementarity CREWS and SOFF



CREWS Governance and Partners



Instituted at the COP-21 in Paris in 2015, **CREWS operates as a specialised financing mechanism** to contribute to reduce disaster mortality and impact by 2030 through increased access to multi-hazard EWS (Sendai target G), in **LDCs and SIDS**.

Governance: Steering Committee (SC) composed by **Contributing Members (12)**, decision-making, coordination, project approval. It meets twice a year, based on CREWS **Operational Procedures**.



Implementing Partners 3: **WMO, UNDRR, WB/GFDRR** based on Governments (NMHSs, NDMOs) and/or Reg. Intergov. Organisations or Centres' requests, coordination (project partners). **Prospective Implementing Partners 2:** **ITU, IFRC.**



Operational partners



Observers of the SC: **IPs, GCF, EU, IFRC, ITU, Japan, Mexico, NZ, Spain, UNDP, USAID, WFP, SOFF, etc.**

CREWS cooperation and alignment with EW4All (accelerator project USD 5.5M), and **SOFF**.

CREWS Financing Modalities



i) National and Regional, multi-year projects (since 2016)

National USD 3-5M for 3-5 years.

Regionals USD 5-7M for 5-7 years.

Eligibility: all ODA-eligible LDCs and SIDS. Submission by IPs, based on needs, requests and leverage potential (project implementation: straight forward and flexible).

ii) Accelerated Support Window –ASW- (since 2022)

Up to USD 250K for 12 months.

Eligibility: all ODA-eligible LDCs and SIDS. Submission: (i) directly by countries, (ii) by the CREWS IPs with country endorsement letter.

TOTAL received for i) and ii) until August 2024: USD 134M

iii) GCF / Simplified Approval Process (SAP) and CREWS Scaling-up Framework on EW, since 2023)

Up to USD 25M per project, long term,

Applications: as per GCF procedures.

Eligibility: countries with successful ongoing or recently completed CREWS projects.





100

100

100



100

Country project in Afghanistan



- Country Multi-year project
- Status: Ongoing, 2019-2025
- Funding: USD 3.66 M
- Implementing Partners: WB/GFDRR and WMO
- **Key Goals**
 - Strengthened capacity of provider and user agencies for the development and delivery of weather, water, and climate-climate-related early warning services.
 - Production and communication of weather forecasts and impact-based warnings focusing on the end-users' needs.
 - Delivery of services to stakeholders and end users and assisting them to access and utilize information for key sectors such as agriculture.
 - Enhanced decision-making to mitigate the adverse impacts of natural hazards on life, livelihoods, and property.
- **Progress**
 - 3 hazards – floods, drought, and landslides – with stronger forecasting and warning ability.
 - 40 million people are covered by early warning systems or local preparedness through CREWS support.
 - 160 women benefitted from capacity development offered by CREWS.

- Accelerated Support Window
- Status: Ongoing
- Duration: December 2023 to December 2024
- Funding: USD 226'000.-
- Implementing Partner: UNDRR in cooperation with the National Disaster Management Authority to help improve the collection, management, and use of risk data

- **Key Goals**

Assessing and enhancing understanding of the risk knowledge and related tools in Maldives

Strengthen disaster data collection mechanisms, its aggregation and analysis with focus on EWS, including the rollout of the new tracking system for hazardous events, losses and damages; reinforcement of feedback mechanisms for risk information and EW coverage.

- **Perspectives**

Similar activities could be undertaken in other countries (LDCs and SIDS) in South Asia

- **South-Asia sub-region, covering Bhutan, Nepal and Maldives**
- Implementing Partner: WB/ Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Reconstruction (GFDRR).
- Status: initial information for CREWS pipeline.

- **Key Goals**

Strengthen regional cooperation for managing floods, droughts and tropical cyclones through improved access and use of hydromet information.

Implement Capacity through the regional specialised centers and pilot three urban early warning systems in major cities.

- **Alignment**

Two countries covered – Nepal and Maldives – are kick-off countries of the Early Warning for All initiative. These two countries are also part of the SOFF readiness phase.

1. What is CREWS
2. Synergies and complementarity:
CREWS and SOFF

Elements of EWS

Maximizing CREWS's contributions to Early Warning For ALL



- › Countries have risk data to generate early warning products
- › Risk data is generated in a format adapted to early warning needs
- › Institutions have capacity and tools to issue impact - based forecasts and warnings



OBSERVATIONS,
MONITORING,
ANALYSIS,
FORECASTING

- › Countries have national hydrometeorological plans, strategies and legislation
- › Countries access innovative forecasting and prediction products such as satellite data and applications
- › Countries access global and regional forecasting products from Global Producing Centres, Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres, and National Meteorological and Hydrometeorological Services

PEOPLE-CENTERED



MULTI-HAZARD
EARLY WARNING
SYSTEMS
(MHEWS)

- › Preparedness and anticipation action plans are operational and linked to predictive and warning services
- › Risk maps, advisories and other warnings products are available through channels adapted to the user needs
- › Warnings services are co-produced with organizations representing stakeholders - different gender, youth, older persons, people with disability, poor, marginalized and displaced people



WARNING
DISSEMINATION &
COMMUNICATION

- › Mobile technology particularly cell broadcast is applied
- › Warnings are issued in Common Altering Protocol format
- › National Disaster Management Organisations and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services develop and apply standard operational procedures that are people-centered



CREWS' work addresses all four components necessary for effective early warning reaching everyone at risk, while contributing to EW4All.

SOFF: GBON compliance (Component 2).



TONGA MOBILE APPLICATIONS COMMUNITY MHEW AND RESPONSE SYSTEM (MACRES)

STRENGTHENING EARLY WARNING
THROUGH THE ACCELERATED S



CREWS and SOFF - aligned delivery vehicles of the EW4All

1. **Close the early warning capacity gap in LDCs and SIDS** - countries with limited to moderate early warning coverage have a 6 times higher disaster-related mortality ratio
2. **Close the GBON data gap** - as decided by the World Meteorological Congress
3. **Promote programming coherence** – across countries and the early warning value chain, engaging multiple stakeholders, peer advisors, retreats
4. **Reach the most vulnerable populations (people-centered approaches)** - financing fragile and conflict affected countries
5. **Show common results** – common set of early warning metrics linked to global goals
6. **Sustain results/services** – ensure long term engagements, national ownership, public and private sector financing of services
7. **Finance at scale** – facilitate countries access to climate funds - programmatic alignment and compliance to agreed early warning norms and standards



SOFF, CREWS and Climate Funds Framework for Collaboration, (signed at COP28, Dubai on 9 Dec. 2023)

Continued joint action:

1. Supporting beneficiary countries in a coordinated manner.
2. Facilitating ease of access to our financial resources.
3. Encouraging implementing entities to effectively combine resources.
4. Reporting on the implementation of this framework.

between the Secretariats of the
Systematic Observations Financing Facility
and
Adaptation Fund
Climate Investment Funds
Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems
Initiative
Global Environment Facility
Green Climate Fund

for enhancing systematic
observation and improving the
use of basic weather and
climate data for effective
climate action

3. Joint action

3.1. Supporting beneficiary countries in a coordinated manner

We intend to support beneficiary countries in a coordinated manner across the meteorological value chain, by (i) encouraging countries to close their GBON data gap through SOFF support; (ii) taking advantage of SOFF support to provide for sustainability of previous GBON investments, as needed; (iii) exploring additional financing support including, among others, co-financing and parallel financing opportunities between SOFF and the other multilateral climate funds, guided by our respective governance bodies; and (iv) exploring avenues to contribute to the SOFF Fund, if the mandates and procedures allow for, in order to equip SOFF to close any's GBON data gaps and contribute to effectiveness and sustainability of other funds' investments.

Facilitating ease of access to our financial resources

intend to continue our efforts to enhance access to our funds by (i) providing beneficiary countries with information about the type of support each organization is able to provide across the meteorological value chain, taking advantage of existing mechanisms like national and regional forums; and (ii) SOFF providing an analytical underpinning for more effective investments across the whole value chain through Country Hydromet Diagnostics.


Encouraging implementing entities to effectively combine resources


intend to encourage our respective implementing entities, in particular those which are members of the Alliance for Hydromet Development, to effectively manage their resources and their own or those drawn from the other funds, so that beneficiary countries can benefit from a comprehensive, integrated and coherent package of support.

Reporting on the implementation of this framework


intend to contribute to reporting on this framework by (i) meeting once a year to discuss the implementation of our agreements, using existing platforms where discussions among climate funds are held; (ii) including in the SOFF annual reports an update of our collaboration efforts and results; (iii) contributing inputs to the SOFF annual evaluation that is planned for 2025 and that is expected to include a review of the implementation of this framework; and (iv) contributing inputs to the Hydromet Reports of the Alliance that are tracking progress on closing the hydromet data gap.



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Let's continue joining efforts to reduce disaster impact

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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